

1. By the start of the 19th century, by far the largest city in Europe was _____.
2. The vast majority of European Jews lived in which geographic region (N,E,S, or W) of Europe? _____
3. No matter where they dwelled, the Jews of Europe lived apart in separate communities from non-Jewish Europeans - which might be primarily Jewish villages in the countryside, or distinct districts of cities known as _____.
4. _____ European Jews under the Old Regime could be described by all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. The overwhelming majority lived in poverty.
 - B. Laws and social institutions relegated them to a status of social inferiority to their Christian neighbors.
 - C. They were subject to various religious, civil and social disadvantages.
 - D. They stood outside the political structures of the nations in which they lived.
 - E. They were generally free to pursue the professions of their choice.
5. _____ Nineteenth century prison reform movements typically focused on the issue of...?
 - A. due process. B. transportation. C. capital punishment. D. rehabilitation.
6. _____ All of the following statements about population trends and migration between 1846 and 1932 are true, **EXCEPT**?
 - A. The emancipation of peasants made legal movement and migration easier.
 - B. More than 50 million Europeans left their homelands for the Americas, Australia, and southern Africa.
 - C. After 1880, migration from southern and eastern Europe declined.
 - D. At the middle of the 19th century, most of the emigrants were from northern and western Europe.
7. "*The most significant change for industry and everyday life involved the application of _____ energy to production.*"
8. _____ Which of the following would have been least likely to be considered a member of the *petit bourgeoisie*?
 - A. low level government bureaucrats C. secretaries E. retail clerks
 - B. bank managers D. white-collar workers
9. _____ Which of the following was most responsible for the development of strong 19th century anti-Semitism in Europe?
 - A. economic crises. B. urban migration. C. urban unemployment. D. the rise of fascism
10. Built temporarily for the Paris trade exposition of 1889, it became a symbol of French industrial power? _____
11. _____ *The Basilica of the Sacred Heart*, high atop Montmartre in Paris, was built by the French Catholic Church...
 - A. to symbolize the power of Roman Catholicism in French society.
 - B. as an act of national penance for the sins that led to defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.
 - C. as a symbol of the influence of liberalism in French daily life.
 - D. as the focal point of Napoleon III's redesign plans.
12. _____ Which of the following was **most** responsible for allowing the development of *suburbs* around industrial cities?
 - A. the clearing of slums and the need to place those uprooted.
 - B. the desire to physically separate home and work.
 - C. the middle-class desire for less congested neighborhoods.
 - D. the development of affordable rail transportation.
 - E. the working-class desire for affordable housing.
13. Striking all classes, this disease had the greatest overall impact on those living in urban industrial slums? _____
14. The development of new water and _____ systems had the greatest impact in improving sanitary conditions.
15. _____ The British Public Health Act of 1848 and the French Melun Act of 1851 did all of the following **EXCEPT**?
 - A. decreased the power of governments to act to improve public health.
 - B. provided for the excavation of private lands for the construction of water mains and sewers.
 - C. allowed for the condemnation of private property for posing health hazards.
 - D. allowed medical officers and building inspectors to enter homes in the name of public health.
16. _____ & _____ During the decades of the Second Industrial Revolution...
 - A. most women filling service positions were young and unmarried, as married women withdrew from the labor force.
 - B. women saw skill level demands increase, and thus, so did the wages they could expect to earn.
 - C. expanding economies and technological innovations opened many new employment opportunities were for women.
 - D. women experienced a significant increase in opportunities for professional training and employment.
 - E. smaller family size and increased life expectancy forced more married women to enter the labor force.

17. ____ At the mid-19th century, virtually all European women faced the following social and legal disabilities *EXCEPT*?
- A. divorce was difficult, if not impossible, to procure.
 - B. husbands normally assumed authority over children.
 - C. the absence of a system of private or public secondary education for women made university admission impossible.
 - D. married women could not own property in their own name for they had no independent standing before the law.
18. ____ The cultural dominance of the middle-class established which of the following patterns of social expectations for wives?
- A. the more prosperous a working-class family became, the less involved in employment its women would be.
 - B. wives were expected to contribute equally to the economic well-being of the family.
 - C. women were expected to manage the domestic sphere and to contribute to the income earning ability of the family.
 - D. women were expected to attain a high-level of education and pursue professional employment.
 - E. the middle-class established all of the above patterns of social expectation for wives during the nineteenth century.
19. Economic vulnerability of women and consequent poverty many faced were among the chief causes of _____.
20. ____ Working women of the nineteenth century usually found employment in all of the following areas, *EXCEPT*?
- A. education
 - B. charity
 - C. social work
 - D. law
 - E. nursing
21. ____ Middle class women of the nineteenth century...
- A. typically worked outside the home.
 - B. in charge of the home, they participated in the period's vast expansion of consumerism and domestic comfort.
 - C. frequently had little to do with rearing their children.
 - D. usually received no experience or training for any role other than that of dutiful daughter, wife, and mother.
 - E. were usually allowed to pursue romantic marriage.